



THE

KNIGHT



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HISTORY OF THE 1991 KAUNAS FACTORY SCRIP NOTES

By

Aleksandras Kubilas

Secretary, Lithuanian Collectors Association

Quite a bit has been written in *The Knight* about the 1989 Siauliai Samogitian Fair money, or the Siauliai Olympic banknotes. These banknotes, except for their symbolic historical impact, did not have much economic significance. If on these banknotes the occupational Russian name "ruble," which had become a curseword to the Lithuanian tongue, was avoided, on the banknotes issued by the company PLASTA, "ruble" was printed without any sentiment (1, 3, 5, 10, 20, 50 rubles). These notes were also described in *The Knight*. In truth, there was sentiment even here. The workers disliking the Russian name "ruble" called them "Plastelitai" (Plasta + Litas).

With the seal of the company or that of the professional association, these notes performed an economic function. They were used to purchase goods at the private company store. At the same time, the same goods at other stores or in markets either cost ten times as much or were not available at all. It is strange that collectors learned of this currency only two years later, in early 1993, after the workers themselves had forgotten about them and when even the personnel in the company's administration office knew little about them.

Few of the workers kept any of the notes as keepsakes, a few gave them to friends or children, or threw them out like an unnecessary piece of trash. Only a few denominations remained with collectors, a few of the 1 and 5 ruble notes and more of 20 ruble notes. Sometimes it is possible to find non-regulation notes: without the seal but with signatures, or only stock notes where the printing was incomplete. It seems the printer, on settling his account with the company, returned the defective notes. The company did not destroy them immediately and they later disappeared by various means.



ABOVE: State Synthetic Fiber Company Scrip, 50 Rubles, with company personnel office seal.

LNA MEETING SUCCESSFUL

Lithuania was well represented at the American Numismatic Association convention held July 27-31 in Detroit, Michigan. Our Lithuanian Numismatic Association met on Saturday, July 30, and we had a great time seeing one another again.

Attending our meeting were: Richard Giedroyc (Giedraitis) of Sidney OH; David T. Alexander of Mandrac, NY; Cassy Garelis of Detroit, MI; Vincent & Agnes Alones of Floral Park, N.Y.; Peter Shulin of Washington, PA; Steve Feller of Robins, IA; Tony Seniunas of Hamilton, Ontario, CANADA; John Wilson of Milwaukee, WI; Ray Dillard of Fenton, MI; Craig Irons of COIN WORLD; Bill Velms of Ansonia, CT; Ken Hallenbeck of Colorado Springs, CO; Frank Passic of Albion, MI; and Tony Tumonis of Tucson, AZ.

We welcome two new members to the LNA. One is Steve Feller who specializes in Displaced Persons camp money. You can write him in care of Coe College, Physics Dept., Cedar Rapids, IA 52402. Our other new member is Tony Seniunas of Hamilton, Ontario, who is a Lithuanian native and numismatic dealer.

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Besides the aforementioned "Plastelitai," in Vilnius, analogous factory scrip notes were also issued by the "State Synthetic Fiber Company." (Valstybine Dirbtinio Pluosto Gamykla). These were issued a bit later, in 1991. These notes had nominal values of 5, 20, 50, and 100 rubles. The nominal values were about twice as much as those of the earlier "Plastelitai," reflecting inflation. These notes also performed a purely economic function of controlling scarce items in the company store. The currency was back by the goods in the factory. Sentimentality was evident even here. The name "ruble" was rejected in the factory from the very beginning, and they were called ANUZIUKAI from the last name of the director of the company, Anuzis. Thus, Algimantas Anuzis, just like Gediminas Vagnorius, has entered into the history of Lithuanian numismatics. Just as the VAGNORIUKAI were for the entire republic (1991 Talonas notes), the ANUZIUKAI were for a single Kaunas company. But Kaunas is Kaunas, and the police had troubles when at the Kaunas train station "entrepreneurs" often sold ANUZIUKAI instead of VAGNORIUKAI to pilgrims from Belarus or other Soviet Republics.

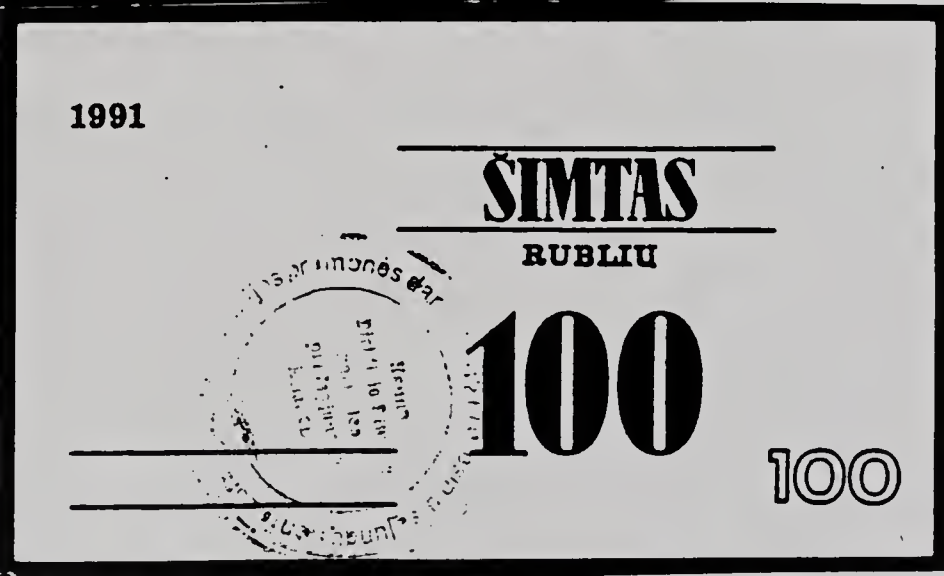
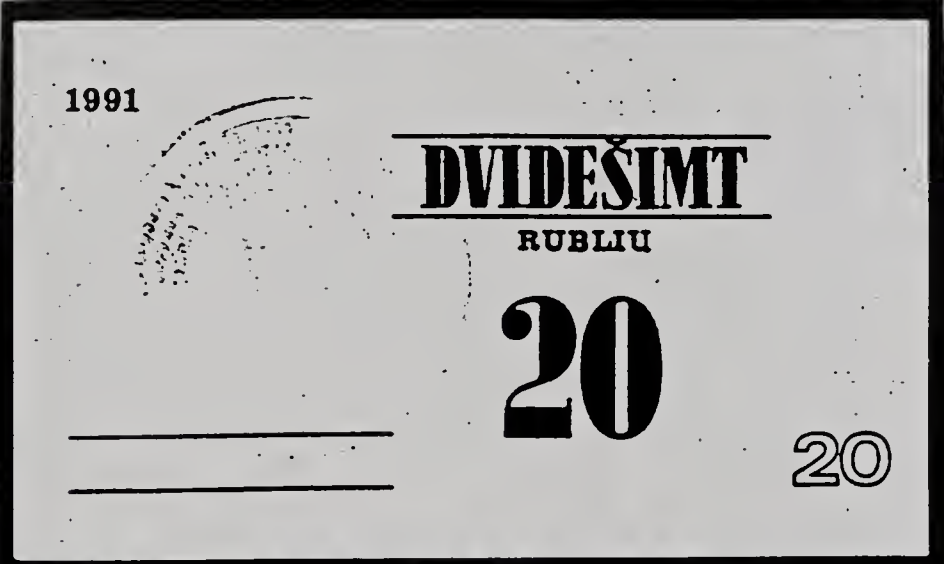
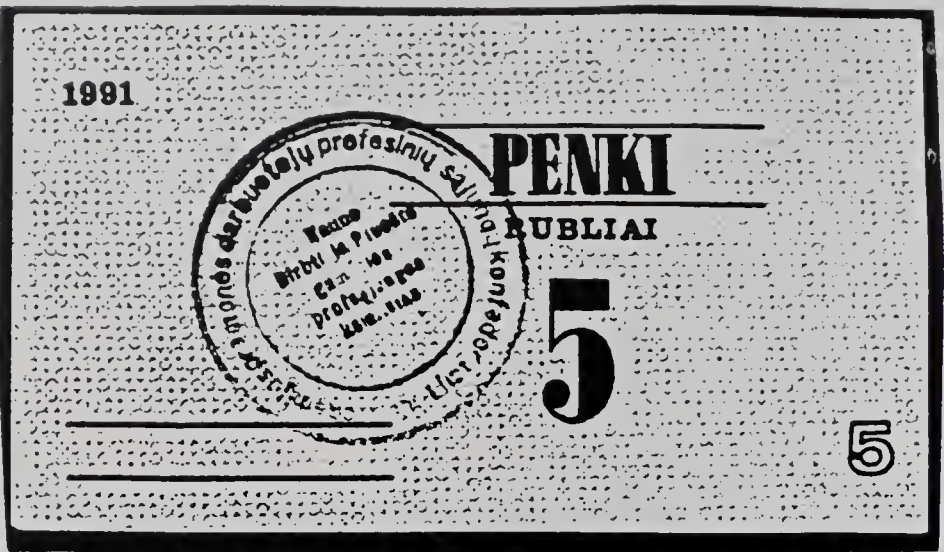
The ANUZIUKAI were printed at the Spindulys printing house in Kaunas on December 22, 1991. Officially they were labeled "Limited Edition Notes." All measure 106 x 62 mm. The number of each denomination printed, and their colors, are as follows:

- 5 Rubles--20,040 blue hue
- 20 RUBles--8,880 violet hue
- 50 Rubles--6,480 ruddy hue
- 100 Rubles--5,338 light green hue

The hue is a result of small geometric figures which are the same on all notes, differing only in color. The text, printed in black, consists of the nominal value in numbers and in words, the date, and two lines for signatures. However, there are no signatures on the notes and the seals differ.

The 5 and 100 nominal ruble notes have the seal of the chemical workers professional association. Only the 20 ruble note has the company seal. On the 50 ruble note is found the seal of the company's personnel office. The seals were not stamped very carefully, so that on some notes the seal is barely visible and the text cannot be read.

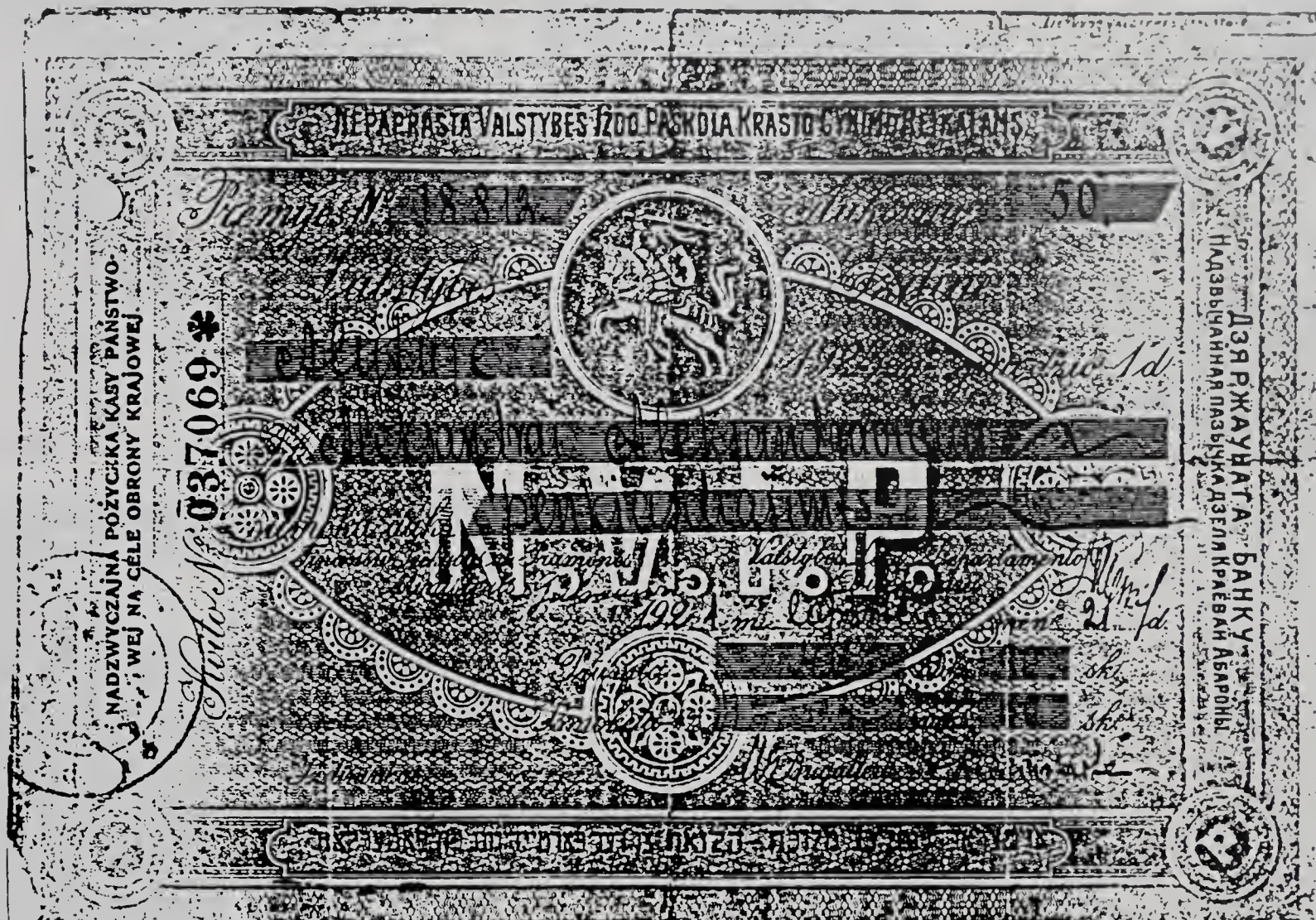
Each month, a commission would remove these notes from the company store so that they could be reissued to the workers the following month. Thus, dear collectors, these scrip notes were, more or less, in circulation. For example, in June of 1991,



each company worker received: 50 ruble notes--1; 20 ruble notes--2; 5 ruble notes--6; for a total of 120 rubles. During the month of July 1991, each worker received notes totalling only 50 rubles. In August, 100 rubles. In September, 60 rubles. In October, 100 rubles.

Of course, when the national currency, the Talonas (Vagnoriukai) were issued, the Anuziukai were no longer necessary. And thus, their issuance to the workers was stopped as of October, 1991. And what remained, was taken out of circulation by February 6, 1992. Of course, only a fraction was retrieved, some were kept as collector's items, some were thrown out as trash and others tried to sell them to arriving travelers as Talonas notes. (Con't on page 5...)

1921 TREASURY LOAN NOTE FOR NATIONAL DEFENSE



STATE TREASURY LOAN NOTE FOR NATIONAL DEFENSE, 1921.

Printer: Government printer, Kaunas.

Size: 185 x 130 mm.

Languages: Lithuanian, Polish, Yiddish, Russian.

Colors: Yellow (both ends), Red (center), Green (each side of the single red area).

Watermark: Yes. Unusual pattern; looks like brick layers, with diagonal lines throughout paper.

Serial number: Printed in Red vertically at left.

This issue we feature something very unusual and historically important. In addition to banknotes, the Lithuanian government also issued bonds and loan notes, in order to raise funds during the early years of its existence in its struggle for stability and independence. This is a Special State Treasury Loan for National Defense (Nepaprastas Valstybes Izdo Paskola Krasto Gynimo Reikalams) that was issued in Auksinai denominations, in 1921. The title appears in 4 languages on this note, issued just a year after Poland had occupied the capital city of Vilnius.

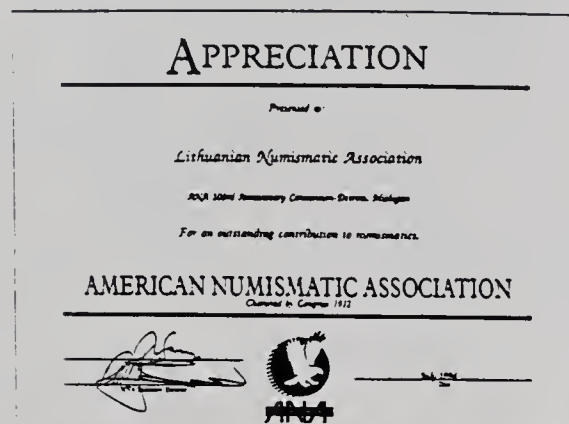
This note is uniface, with the amount figure and the name of the person the note is issued to being handwritten.

The text reads: "NEPAPRASTAS VALSTYBES IZDO PASKOLA KRASTO GYNIMO REIKALAMS (Special State Treasury Loan for National Defense), KVITO No. 037069 (Bond No.) PREMIJOS NO. 18,812 (Payout No.) AUKSINU 50 (50 Auksinas) VALSTYBES IZDINE ALYTUJE 1925 m. GRUODZIO 1 d (The State Treasury at Alytus on December 1, 1925) PIL. ALEKSANDRAI ALEKSANDRAVICIUI SUMOKA AUKS. PENKIASDIASIMTS (Will Pay to Citizen Alexander Aleksandravicius the sum of 50 Auksiniai. FINANSU PREKYBOS IR PRAMONES MINISTRAS (Ministry of Finance, Trade and Industry (signed--GALVANAUSKAS). VALSTYBES LESU DEPARTAMENTO DIRECTORIUS (Director of the State Department of Finance (signed, illegible) 1921 m. LAPKRICIO men 21 d. (November 21, 1921). PRIIMTA 46 AUK 40 SK (Received 46 Auksinai, 40 skatikai). ISMOKETA 3 AUK 60 SK (Paid out 3 auksinai 60 skatikai). IZDININAS (Treasurer). UZ BUGALTERIS (For the Accountant (signed--Chesniauskiene).

What makes this interesting is that this is a financial document written in Auksinas, the Lithuanian equivalent of the German Ost-marks, (CONTINUED ON PAGE 4...)



Some of our members who attended our LNA meeting in Detroit (Left to right): Tony Seniunas, Vincent Alones, Agnes Alones, Peter Shulin, Ray Dillard presenting certificate to Frank Passic, Cassy Girelis, Steve Feller, David I. Alexander. Photo by John Wilson.



Vincent Alones moderated the meeting, who had everyone introduce themselves and tell a little about what they collected. Speaker for the event was Frank Passic, who spoke on the new numismatic material that has come from Lithuania since 1989. We made an audio cassette recording of the meeting. If you would like a copy, the cost is \$5.00. You will also get the pass out sheets that went along with the talk. Write the editor in Michigan.

Door prizes included a \$10 Darius-Girenas 1993 banknote, some 1991 Lithuanian coins, and a 2 Litai banknote. Members brought interesting material to look at, including a 1938 2-Litai pattern coin with Antanas Smetona on it, and some rare 1922 100 Litu banknote specimens and others.

Lithuanian exhibits did exceptionally well at the ANA this year. The exhibit, "Contemporary Coins of the Republic of Lithuania" took First Place in the Foreign Coins category, and was won by Frank Passic, who likewise placed first in the Foreign Paper Money category with his display of the "Banknotes and Coins of the State Loan East Bank." Capturing a close second in Foreign Paper Money was Scott Combs, whose display entitled "The Olympic Sports Games Notes of Siauliai, Lithuania," attracted the attention of Olympic-related collectors.

The highest honor, however, went to junior exhibitor Joel Demore of Spring Arbor, Michigan, whose display entitled, "The Darius-Girenas 10 Litu Banknotes" captured First Place in the Junior division Foreign Paper Money, and the Junior Best-of-Show Award! Congratulations Joel on this high honor for a Lithuanian numismatic display! Joel has won himself a free trip to Colorado Springs, Colorado next year for the ANA summer conference.

Tony Tumonis displayed his rare Lithuanian 1925 proof-record silver coins, as well as the 1938 2 Litai patterns with Antanas Smetona on them, struck in silver and brass. Vince Alones displayed his U.S. Large Cent copper restrikes, and Agnes Alones showed her love token jewelry.

The LNA was presented with a special Appreciation Certificate by the ANA for being a part of the Convention. We thank all those who attended, and it was great having a meeting of our club again.



ABOVE: Vincent W. Alones, Richard Giedroyc (Giedraitis), Frank Passic.

SPECIAL LOAN NOTE

(Continued from page 3...)

in circulation in Lithuania from 1918 to 1922, before the Litas was established.

The note is colorful, containing the colors of the Lithuanian flag. In a center area resembling a football are the large letters NVIP, which also appear one at a time in each of the corners of the note.

This note is owned by one of our LNA members, and is certainly a prize to own.

Last issue we published information on a new book about the first Lithuanian coins, written by Eugene Ivanauskas, and Mikelis Balcius. We are happy to include this issue some biographical information about the authors.

Eugenijus Ivanauskas of Kaunas has been part of the Scientific Center of Lithuanian Cultural Heritage since 1991 as an archaeologist. He was the numismatist at the Kaunas State Museum of History in 1985. He is with the University of Vilnius, the faculty of History, and was a student there from 1977-82. He served in the Soviet army as an officer from 1982 to 1984, and was an historian and archeologist for cultural monuments from 1986 to 1991.

Ivanauskas has written several articles about early Lithuanian numismatics, and it is an honor to have some of them published here in **The Knight**.

Mikelis Balcius is a farmer, and president of the Curonian Society in Lithuania. He is also the owner of a private Museum in Sventoji. He was born December 12, 1948, and lives in Palanga today.

Their book, **Lietuvos Didziosios Kunigaikštystės Lydiniai Ir Monetos Nuo 1387 Iki 1495 Metu** (The Bars and Coins of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania Since 1387 Till 1495) had a printing of only 1,000 copies. We hope our members were able to obtain one for their library.



Eugenijus Ivanauskas



Mikelis Balcius

WE KNEW IT WAS AN "S!"

For some time now we have been annoyed and puzzled at the signature of Eduardas Vilkelis on the 1993 and 1994 dated Litas banknotes. We have always suspected that the first letter was written "S," and not an "E," no matter how you tried to make it into an "E."



Finance Minister
Stasys Eduardas Vilkelis



His signature on banknotes

We have discovered that we were right! We have learned that his "real" first name is Stasys! Stasys Eduardas Vilkelis. So that explains it, even though he goes by Eduardas in the newspapers. Now we are at peace on the subject.

(Continued from page 2....)

They were finally emptied from the company's safe as obsolete, though some may have been kept in the company's archives.

Not unexpectedly, collectors did not learn about them at the time, since they were concerned with acquiring and writing about the Talonas notes. Only when the Litas was issued, did the director of the Lithuanian National Museum, Numismatic Section, Miss D. Grimaliauskaite succeed in learning about them and obtain a couple of these notes in 1993.

Surely, more will turn up. Some kids will find crumpled Plastelitai or Anuziukai in their uncle's pockets.

These factory scrip notes are truly a collectable item, with Lithuanian writing and a mix seal. Even though they are not banknotes, they have entered into the history of Lithuanian numismatics and will be collected by collectors. Both factories had about 3,000 workers. Thus, on average, each worker received about 10 notes (of course not each denomination). But of the 100 ruble notes, only 2.

When a catalog of these notes will be published in a couple of years, collectors will have to mark off the denomination they still need, especially the 100 ruble note. And probably the Belarus "pilgrims" will have the greatest number of them. Then, the long and difficult search will begin, and sometimes it will be successful.

MEMBERSHIP BLANK ENCLOSED

This issue begins Volume 17 of **The Knight**. Please renew your membership/subscription if you haven't done so already. We have new membership sign up sheets available to sign up new members.

We are enclosing one for you to copy in quantities, and sign up new members in your own communities.

6. LITHUANIAN NUMISMATIC DICTIONARY

BY

Jonas K. Karys

English Translation by
V.L.G. Matelis



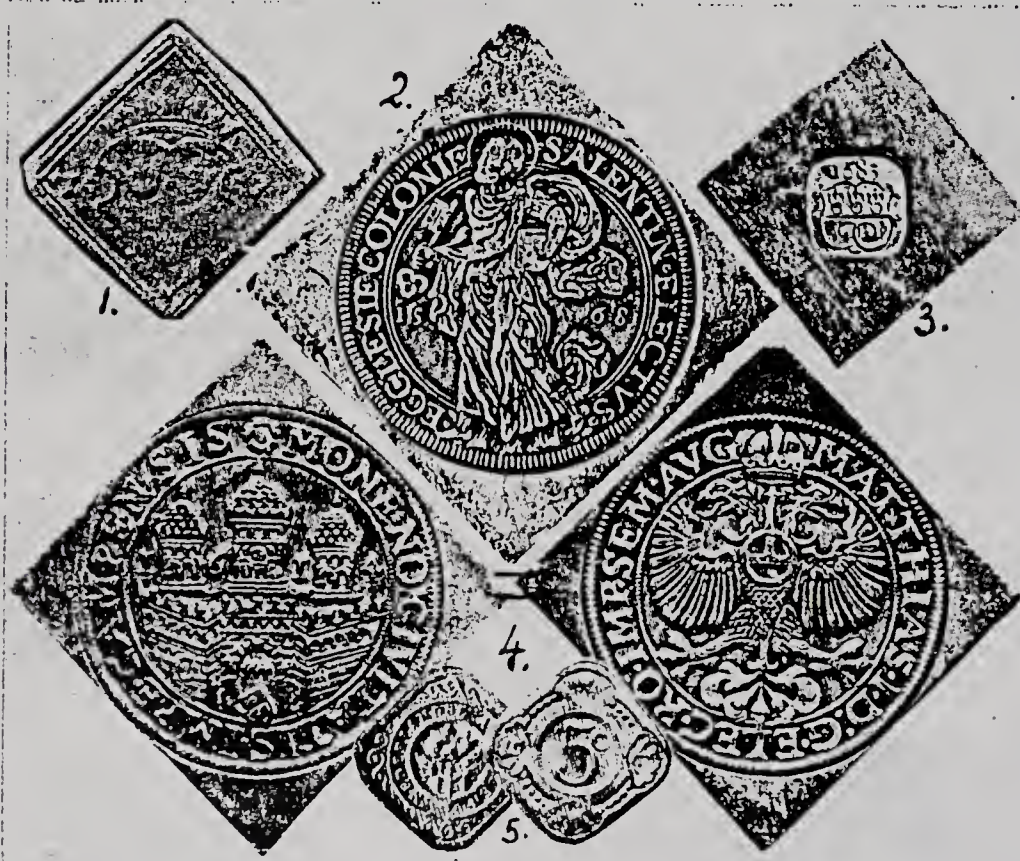
22.

Continued from last issue...

kipper vipers began to return into the rulers' treasuries. And unfortunately, they were unable to hire soldiers, or to pay their officials, and even to maintain a fitting livelihood for themselves and their court. When this monetary depression had disgusted all, they began to reassess themselves and return to a more reasonable monetary policy. The money speculators themselves were the only ones to profit. However, other states did not learn from this experience. A like or similar situation (lessons learned from that same kiper-viper combination) reappeared in Austria, Poland, in Frederick the Great's Prussia, and elsewhere, even to the end of the 18th century.

KIKORAS (Kirkor), ADOMAS. Born in 1818 in the province of Mogiliav, of a Polonized tatar family, completed his studies at the Vilnius Noblemen's Institute. From 1834 to 1864, he was employed in the Vilnius Government facilities. In 1866, he moved to Petrograd. From 1871, he removed to Cracow, where he died in 1886. While living in Vilnius, he was actively interested in Lithuania's past, wrote on questions of historical and ethnographic interest, described Vilnius and even published a brochure (phamplet) on the fallow field of Lithuanian numismatics. (In truth, of inferior quality). "Monetnoje dielo v Litve" Moscow, 1870.

KILPA/Klippes. (Swedish, to cut with scissors), a general appellation covering square or diamond shaped coins. A type of "necessity money," most often issued in wartime, when normal coinage is lacking and struck "as is," ugly, irregular, cut squarely from a metal plate. The earliest known were the 1519-23 Danish and Swedish klips, struck during their civil war. They were issued in denominations of several pfennigs and oeros, and manufactured out of various mixtures of silver. The smallest were of copper. Later, klips were reduced intentionally in places. Occasionally, dies of circulating coins were struck into a section of metal to preserve their appearance. In the days of kings and crown princes in Europe, silver and even gold klips of regular coins were struck (for example by the Danish King Christian IV in 1604) specifically intended as gifts and for special collections. In the 17th and 18th centuries, prize medals were also struck in the form of klippes. In the history of Lithuanian monies, only one klip is known: the 3-grasis piece of Sigismund Vaza of 1602.



Klipos: 1, švedų, XVI a.; 2, Koelno, Vokietijoje, sver. 55,8 g (su skubančiu šv. Petru vard. pusėje); 3, Vok. vienpusė, XVII a. (13,6 g svorio); 4, Niderlandų dvigub. taleris (1614); 5, Olandijos, 1957, vario-nikelio 5 c. kli-pa, einanti Antilų salose.

KOELNO MARKE/Koeln Mark. In Western Europe, an 8 ounce or half pound weight to measure previous metals in the middle ages, divided into 16 lutes. From 1524, it was the basic weight of gold and silver in central Europe, particularly in the German countries, regularly weighing 233.856 gr. In the middle of the 19th century, the Koeln Mark was changed in Germany to the 500g pound (Zollpfund in German).

KOLONIJINES MONETOS/Colonial Coins. 1. All those coins which were and are produced and issued specifically for colonies. For instance, Portugese coins minted for their colony Guinea, for India (when Britain was the ruling country). 2. For Great Britain's colonies in South America, and for the coins struck before the 13 original states had united into the independent U.S.A.

CONTINUED NEXT ISSUE

COUNTERFEIT 1991 50 CENTU COINS APPEAR



Ccounterfeit 1991 50 centu coins have appeared in circulation in Lithuania, and we were able to obtain a specimen from one of our readers in Lithuania.

There are several differences between the real ones and this counterfeit. The fake one weights 2.77 grams, as opposed to 3.03 for the genuine piece. The sizes of the letters and numbers are notice-



ably larger on the counterfeit piece. The detail of the engraving is not as good. It feels thick at the edges and thin in the middle. The counterfeit is thinner than the genuine piece.

Also, the "0" of the "50" is more blocked than on the genuine pieces.

Pictured above is the counterfeit piece.

The Bank of Lithuania has withdrawn the 1991 10, 20, & 50 Litu notes from circulation.

A LITHUANIAN MEDAL FROM PHILADELPHIA

By Peter S. Horvitz

The year 1936 marked the 50th anniversary of the founding of the organization known as the Lithuanian Roman Catholic Alliance of America, or the L.R.K.S.A. (its initials in Lithuanian). To mark this occasion, there was issued in Philadelphia a small commemorative medal. This medal is struck in bronze and measures 27 mm., with a plain edge.



The obverse of the medal shows a shield with the Lithuanian Vytis advancing left. At the bottom of the shield is the date 1886. Above and below this shield appear inscriptions in Lithuanian. Above appear the initials L.R.K.S.A. To the left and right of this are the Lithuanian form of the anniversary dates "22 November, 1886" and "22 of November 1936." Below is an inscription that translates, "Lithuania Our Motherland."

The reverse shows a radiant and crowned facing half-length figure of Mary with tiny angels holding her crown. The inscriptions, also in Lithuanian, include the name of the organization around the outer edge. Directly under Mary is the word for "Anniversary," and below that is "In Preparation--Company 10--Phila. Pa."

"In Preparation" might indicate that these pieces were sold to raise funds for the celebration.

LITHUANIAN GOVERNMENT BONDS SOLD BY THE BANK OF LITHUANIA

The July 29 edition of the Lithuanian Weekly reports that only a little more than 1/4 of Lithuanian government bonds put up for auction were sold by the Bank of Lithuania on July 20. The government hopes to eliminate the budget deficit, which may reach 164 million litas this year. These are the first emission of government bonds issued since the restoration of Lithuanian independence. The face value of one bond is 100 Lit., and the government has until October 21 to issue its bonds. The annual interest rate has been set at 35 %.

THE LITHUANIAN SECURITY SERVICE BADGE

One of the more colorful units established by the new Lithuanian government is its national Security Service (Lietuvos Apsaugos Skyrius). Following the heroic January 13, 1991 defense of the Lithuanian parliament building by lightly armed civilian volunteers against trained combat units of the Soviet Special Forces using tanks and armored personnel carriers, the Supreme Council of the Republic of Lithuania established the Lithuanian Security Service. This special unit of approximately 200-250 men, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Antanas Skucas, is charged with the security of the Lithuanian parliament, including the parliament building and adjacent Independence Square, against all aggressors, both foreign and domestic.



ABOVE: Lieutenant Colonel Antanas Skucas.

silver war ax, whose grip forms the traditional double armed national cross. In black square to the right and left of the shield are the letters "A" and "S" for Apsaugos Skyrius (Security Service). To the top and bottom of the squares where they near the shield are stylized shell or sunburst designs. Such ancient war axes were carried by the bodyguards of Lithuanian chieftains and Grand Dukes and the ax is therefore a fitting insignia for this elite guard unit. The Security Service insignia is the design of artist Andrius Klimas. This insignia is utilized by the Lithuanian Security Service on its official documents and stationary, and on its shoulder patchers and honor breast badge.

The blue field or fatigue clad units of the Lithuanian Security Service stand guard over the parliament building 24 hours a day, 365 days a year, similarly to the U.S. Secret Service Uniform Division at the White House, and as the Capitol Police does at the U.S. Capitol building and the Senate and House of Representatives Buildings. Many members of this elite unit took part in the January 13, 1991 defense of the Parliament building and the Vilnius Television Tower, when these locations were attacked by Soviet military units. As a result, many of the Security Service guards observed on duty at the Parliament building proudly wear the Lithuanian January 13th Medal.

The blue Security Service uniform is adorned with the Columns of Gediminas metal lapel insignia and a cloth patch on each sleeve. The upper left arm of the uniform bears a red and silver national Vytis shield patch and the upper right arm has a red, black, and silver Ancient War Axe patch which is the insignia of the Lithuanian Security Service. Uniform rank designation for the Security Service is identical to that of the Lithuanian military and is worn on shoulder epaulettes.

LNA member Henry Gaidis, noted Lithuanian Military Orders & Decorations collector who supplied us with this information, has observed two different sized Lithuanian Security Service Honor Badges while in Lithuania, and has obtained samples of each for his collection. The larger badge measures 5 x 4 cm and the smaller badge 4 x 3 cm. The larger badge is made of a three piece construction consisting of a separate silver war ax, enamel red shield, and back panel containing the enamel black squares with enameled silver letters. The smaller badge is of a one piece construction

The Lithuanian Security Service insignia is a silver trimmed red shield on which is superimposed an ancient

10 LITU PROOF COIN COMMEMORATES SONG FESTIVAL

The Republic of Lithuania issued its first ever official proof coin on July 1, to commemorate the 9th World Lithuanian Song Festival which was held the first two weeks of July. This Festival attracted thousands of persons from around the world, to celebrate their Lithuanian heritage. The motto of the Festival was, "One Nation, One Culture." Featured were various choirs, orchestras, wood ensembles, dance groups, and folk fairs. The opening ceremony was held in Kaunas, where the first Song Festival had been held in 1924.

To commemorate the event, the Bank of Lithuania issued a proof 10 Litu coin. The obverse features the legend, "PASAULIO LIETUVIU DAINU SVENTE, 1994," meaning, "World Lithuanian Song Festival, 1994." In the center is depicted two kankles, a Lithuanian string instrument of ancient origin. Between the kankles is a starburst, often found engraved on the instrument itself as a decorative design.

The metal content and size is the same as the other 10 Litu commemorative coins of recent years. The reverse contains the new embellished Vytis emblem of the Republic of Lithuania, and the legend, "10 LITU LIETUVA." The Vilnius Mint mark, consisting of an arrangement of the letters "LMK," is once again found behind the hind legs of the horse.

The edge of the coin is inscribed, "SKRISKIT SKAJSCIOS DAINOS," which literally translates, "Fly, You Bright Songs."

Mintage figures and designers name will be investigated and reported in a later issue of **The Knight**. The coin is cataloged by Krause-Mishler as KM-96.

It should be noted that there is an error in the latest issue of the **Standard Catalog of World Coins** by Krause-Mishler. They list the 1993 dated Darius-Girenas, and Papal visit 10 Litu coins as if they were circulating coins, i.e. at \$6.00 each value. This is an error, as these were issued as non-circulating legal tender at \$25-30 each! (KM-94, and 95). We have informed SCWC of this, plus supplied them with the mintages of 10,000 each.

We are happy to see that Lithuania has **FINALLY** issued an official **PROOF** coin after all these years. They now have the facilities to do so, and we hope more are coming in the future, including Lithuania's first official modern-day **GOLD** coin.



ABOVE: New 1994 commemorative 10 Litu PROOF Coin commemorating the Song Festival.



ABOVE: Kazys Ratkevicius, chairman of the Bank of Lithuania, recently visited the Balzekas Museum of Lithuanian Culture in Chicago. He is shown (left), looking at the display of Lithuanian banknotes. On his right is Antanas Grina, a former U.S. gov'n't advisor on banking.



AT RIGHT: Joel Demore, age 13, holds his best-of-show ribbon he won at the ANA Convention in Detroit for his display, "The Darius-Girenas 10 Litu Banknotes."

WANT/FOR SALE ADS

FOR SALE or TRADE: Lithuanian Security Service Honor Breast Badge, large size \$100. Smaller size, \$75. SKAT Honor Breast Badge \$50; SKAT (Savanoriu) Breast Badge on presentation plaque \$75. January 13th Decoration \$125. Henry L. Gaidis, 18225 Queen Elizabeth Drive, Olney, MD 20832.

WANTED: I am interested in Lithuanian pre-WWII banknotes: 50, 100, 500, and 1,000 denominations, preferably Uncirculated. Al Stanevicius, 1324-2nd Concession Rd. W. Lynden, Ontario, CANADA L0R 1T0.

FOR SALE: Scarce medal, 35 mm. bronze XF with loop, with Liberty type lady holding a flag, rays emanating upwards, the Lietuvos Savanorio Medalis, on reverse reading: Per Amzius Budeje Laisve Laimejom Per Aukas IrPasisventima 1918-1928. \$175. Victor Zilaitis, 2018 Heathfield Circle, Sun City Center, FL 33573 or call (813) 633-3403.

FOR SALE: Kaunas 1991 Synthetic Fiber Company Scrip set: 5, 20, 50, 100 Rubles. Also: Lithuanian banknotes both pre-WWII, and current.

Lithuanian numismatic books, including Numismatics of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania by Sajauskas and Kaubrys. Write for listing.

Frank Passic, 900 S. Eaton St., Albion, MI 49224.

WANTED: I am interested in buying Displaced Persons camp money from any camp. K. Paul Zygas, 950 E. Lobster Trap Lane, Tempe, AZ 85283.

WANTED: I am a new member of the ANA and I am looking for new numismatic friends. I collect world coins & paper money from this part of Europe. I'll be glad if you are interested in any exchange. Igor Kokovnik, Stritarjeva 21, 63250 Rogaska Slatina, SLOVENIA, Europe.

FOR SALE: New archaic Vytis emblem window sticker \$2.50. Last Copy of Jonas K. Karys' 1953 masterpiece, Nepriklausomos Lietuvos Pinigai (Independent Lithuanian Money) \$25. Balzekas Museum of Lithuanian Culture, 6500 S. Pulaski Rd., Chicago, IL 60629.

SECURITY SERVICE BADGE (Continued from page 8...)

with enlaid red and black enamel. Gaidis could not ascertain if the two different size badges have any significance or are just two different construction variations. It is noted that the larger size badge is of a higher quality construction and may have been made for dress purposes as its heavier construction causes a light fatigue uniform pocket to droop. The smaller size badge is more in size and weight for wear with such a uniform. Both badges are manufactured by the firm of Klaipedos Kambinatas Dailes whos name or logo is found on the badge screw backs.

Regardless of when the two different size badges are worn, they are unique in design and extremely scarce, due to the small size of the Lithuanian Security Service. Acquisition of such a badge is clearly a high point of any collection of new Lithuanian insignia's and badges.

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